

## THE

## CHINA



## MAIL.

VOL. XXII. No. 1134.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 8TH NOVEMBER, 1866.

PRICE, \$15 PER ANNUM.



## OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders, the *Evening Mail*, *China Mail*, and *Overland China Mail* will be the official medium of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Canton.

British Consulate,  
Canton, 16th April, 1866.

D. B. ROBERTSON,  
Consul.

It is hereby notified that, until further orders the *Evening Mail*, *China Mail* and *Overland China Mail* will be the official medium of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Consulate at Amoy.

British Consulate,  
Amoy, 24th April, 1866.

R. SWINHOE,  
Consul.

## INTIMATIONS.

## "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

PUBLISHED AT THIS OFFICE,  
No. 2 WYNDHAM STREET,  
BACK OF THE CLUB

## THE EVENING MAIL.

A DAILY PAPER.

PRICE.—\$2 per Month.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—First insertion, Ten lines and under \$1; each additional line, 10 cents. Subsequent insertions, per Week, 50 cents and 5 cents. ("AUCTION" Notices are excepted, for which only one charge per week is made.)

## 2. THE CHINA MAIL.

WEEKLY PAPER.

(EVERY THURSDAY NIGHT.)

PRICE.—\$15 per Annum; Single Copies, 44 cents.

ADVERTISING.—Same as *Evening Mail*.

THE CHINA MAIL HAS BEEN PERMANENTLY ENLARGED IN SIZE, namely from

4 to 6 full pages. It is the only weekly paper published in China which contains a complete summary of Hongkong news as well as that from the treaty ports of China and Japan, and from Manila, Australia, India and the Straits. Its circulation, which has of late considerably increased, extends throughout the coasts of those countries as well as to various parts of Europe. Great facilities are thus afforded to Advertisers in this newspaper.

## 3. OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.

CONSISTING OF 8 FULL PAGES, and containing the articles in the EVENING and CHINA MAILS with Summary of News and Commercial Summary.

ONCE A-FORTNIGHT.

THE MORNING OF THE MAILS DESPATCH PRICE.—To Subscribers to the Weekly issue, \$8; to Non-subscribers, \$12. Single Copies 50 cents.

ADVERTISING.—The same as in the Weekly. All "NOTICE OF FIRMS" appearing in the Weekly will be inserted in the *Overland*, and charged for, unless otherwise ordered.

A. SHORTREDE & Co.

Hongkong, May 17, 1866.

## NOTICE.

MESSRS A. SHORTREDE & Co. would draw the attention of parties advertising to the facilities offered by the alterations lately made in the management of the Firm for repetitions in Chinese of Notices respecting Shipping and Mercantile affairs generally.

## TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

For the Current Week.

If translated by Messrs SHORTREDE & Co. for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character.

If sent in already translated into Chinese 50 cents for the first fifty characters, beyond that number one cent per character.

Repetitions half price.

Copperplate Bill Heads and Visiting Cards promptly and neatly executed.

Paper and Envelopes embossed with Crests, Initials, &c.

A. SHORTREDE & Co.

"China Mail" Office.

Hongkong, January 25, 1866.

## NOTIFICATION.

In the Estate of the late JOHN CUFF HARPER, Surgeon, of Whampoa.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the above Persons are requested to make payment, and those having CLAIMS against the same to send them in for record, to the Undersigned, pending reference to the Executors named in the Will of the deceased.

H. F. HANCE,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 16, 1866.

## BENZINE COLLARS.

THIS Preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all Greasy Stains from Silks, Cloths, and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also from Furniture, Carpet, &c. However delicate the Fabric, it will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Greasy Stains from Valuable Papers and Drawings, for Cleaning Gloves it stands unrivaled. Price 1s. 6d.

Wholesale Agent, J. Sanger and Son, 150 Oxford St, London, and all Chemists and Druggists. Observe the name, COLLARS. All others are counterfeit.

## FOR SALE.

EXCHANGE TABLE, showing the value of One Pound Sterling in NEW YORK, at the different Rates of Sterling Exchange on London, by 1-8ths from 12 to 102 per cent. Computed by Mr JOHN V. YATMAN, New York.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

"China Mail" Office.

12th May, 1866.

## MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.



## COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

## PARQUEBOTS POSTE-FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT  
DE GALLE, ADEN, SUZ, ALEXANDRIA,  
MESSINA, MARSEILLE,  
ALSO  
BOMBAY, PONDICHERY, MADRAS  
AND CALCUTTA.

ON SUNDAY, the 25th November, at 2 P.M., the Company's Steamship "ALPHÉE," de l'ESQ. LE COMMANDANT, H.I.M.N., with Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this Port for the above places corresponding:

At SINGAPORE, with one of the Company's Steamers for Batavia.

At GALLE, with one of the "British India Steam Navigation" Company's Steamers for Bombay.

At ADEN, with the Company's Mail Steamer for Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius.

At MESSINA, with the Company's Mail Steamers for all the Italian Ports.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

The Company has authority to grant Insurance on all Cargo conveyed by its Vessels, at a premium of 1½% upon Merchandizes and 1% on Treasure, from Hongkong to Lyons, Paris, London, and Holland, and proportionally for places this side of Suez.

A Written Declaration of Contencts and Value of the Packages destined beyond Suez is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be furnished by the Shippers to the Agent with the Bills of Lading; and the Company will not be responsible for any consequence or prejudice which may ensue from an incorrect declaration.

For particulars respecting Freight and Passage, apply at the Company's Office, Queen's Road.

W. R. DALZIEL,  
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, November 2, 1866.

## P &amp; O. S. N. Co's NOTICES.



## NOTICE.

THE following Cases are still unclaimed and are lying in the "Messageries Impériales" Parcel Room, at the risk and Expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery:—

From Bombay.—

N/M. 2 pieces and 1 Bundle Ivory.

From Marseilles.—

Ex "Imperiale."

K. & Co., MEYER. 1 case Effects.

Ex "Donaui."

L. T. 221. 1 case Baggage.

Y. Ex "Cambodge."

M. L. G. 1. 1 case Baggage.

Ex "Imperiale."

De Peire. 1 Parcel Books.

A. CONIL, Agent.

Hongkong, November 3, 1866.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## NEW "VICTORIA" DYES.

JUDSON'S

Victoria Violet

AND VICTORIA ROSE

MAGENTA.

Trade Mark:

"A PEACOCK."

Packed in

1 lb. Tins..... 6s. per lb.

2 oz. Bottles..... 1s. 3d. " oz.

1 oz. .... 1s. 6d. " oz.

These Dyes are in FINE POWDER—dissolve

thoroughly in warm water in the space of one minute—dye instantaneously without any other admixture; suitable for Cotton, Wool or Silk, Feathers, Fibres, Ivory, Hair, &c.

The brilliancy of these Dyes is unsurpassed, while their solubility is guaranteed, and they are warranted not to spot.

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,

LONDON.

Order Judson's Victoria Dyes through any Merchant in England.

## NOTICE.

## PENINSULAR &amp; ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE OF SHIPPERS OF TREASURE.

TO facilitate the work of Shippers, the Company have arranged to receive any Treasure intended for Shipment in their Offices in the Queen's Road.

Treasure will be received in this manner

and day between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., up to the day preceding that of the Steamer's departure. Should the hour fixed for leaving be later than Noon, shipments will be received on the day of departure, from 7 to 9 A.M.

Shippers desiring to avail of this arrangement will please send along with their Treasure, Shipping Orders and Receipts carefully

marked up with Marks, Description, and Destination, and if the Bills of Lading are delivered at the same time the work will be greatly facilitated.

The Company of course except the "risk of boats," &c., as covered by ordinary Marine insurance.

With reference to the foregoing notice, it is hereby intimated that the Company's Godowns are now ready for the reception of Opium and other cargo for shipment in the Company's Steamers, under the same condition as stated above.

THOS. SUTHERLAND,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1866.

## NOTICE.

## ELLWOOD'S NEW PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HAT.

ELLWOOD'S NEW PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HAT combines the lightness of the

PITH HAT and the softness of a Turban, with the durability, comfort and numerous other good qualities for which ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HATS have so long been celebrated.

HATS, CAPS, HELMETS of every description

manufactured at the Works of

J. ELLWOOD & SONS,

Great Charlotte Street, S. London.

CAUTION.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets are

genuine, unless they bear on the lining "ELLWOOD & SONS" name.

Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully

shipped.

## NOTICE.

## BENZINE COLLARS.

THIS Preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving

out all Greasy Stains from Silks, Cloths,

and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also

from Furniture, Carpet, &c. However delicate the

Fabric, it will not damage it; and being

perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Greasy

Stains from Valuable Papers and Drawings, for

Cleaning Gloves it stands unrivaled. Price 1s. 6d.

Wholesale Agent, J. Sanger and Son, 150 Oxford

St, London, and all Chemists and Druggists. Observe

the name, COLLARS. All others are counterfeit.

## NOTICE.

THE CHINA MAIL.  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.  
HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 8<sup>th</sup> NOVEMBER, 1866.

## BIRTH.

On the 23<sup>rd</sup> September, at Shalford in Surrey, the wife of R. C. Essex, of a daughter.

## DEATH.

At Brooklyn, California, on the 29<sup>th</sup> Aug., Mrs. MARIA W. VROOMAN, the beloved wife of Rev. Daniel Vrooman, A.M., of Canton, in the 31<sup>st</sup> year of her age.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 18<sup>th</sup> Sept., at St. Silas, English Episcopal Chapel, Glasgow, by the Rev. E. GILLON, M.A., Nonn. Sor., Leicestershire, assisted by the Rev. J. GIBB, Worthing, Sussex, WILLIAM MCGOWAN, Esq., of East Worthing, to JESSIE CAMPBELL, daughter of Allan Macnaul, Esq., Glasgow. No cards.

On the 20<sup>th</sup> Sept., at Mureek, by the Rev. John Crutchley, M.A., of the Royal Chapel, to FANNY, daughter of Alexander Farquhar, Esq., Mureek House, Abergavenny. No cards sent.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

## JAPAN.

The all absorbing subject of Japan news continues to be the death of the late Tycoon Kubosama, and the appointment of his successor.

Subjoined is the official notification of the death of the late Tycoon. It is worth preserving, perhaps, as an illustration of Japanese ceremonial. The *Japan Times*, from which we copy it, remarks that "the orders to the public would seem to imply that disturbances were feared!"

"Kubosama having fallen sick and the remedies used having failed of success, he departed this life at Osaka, on the 29th August, at six o'clock in the morning; all building and use of musical instruments are therefore to be intronuted. Shotsubashi Chijumagon, who had previously been appointed heir, is from the 29th August styled Uyessama. This decree having been issued you will take note thereof, and communicate it to all householders without exception. Given at the Government office, Tobe.

"In consequence of the intronmission thus decreed, the ward-gates will be shut from six o'clock in the evening, and the side gates will be left open for passengers. The manushi and landlords will patrol day and night. In unoccupied lands, and where there exist no war-gates, such are to be provided at once. In all the streets the shop curtains are to be taken down, the shutters on the left and right to be let down, and perfect order to be kept. In the lands held of the Government, waterbuckets, in numbers corresponding to the length of frontage, are to be placed before the houses. Bath houses, medical and ordinary, buckwheat shops and other places, where business requiring large fires is carried on, must close at six o'clock in the evening. Fights, quarrels, and other noisy proceedings, must be carefully avoided. The above orders having been issued, you are requested to affix your seal in acknowledgement and return the circular after it has gone the round. October 5th, 6 p.m."

A Japanese Gentleman has sent to the *Times* a translation of a paper throwing some light upon the present civil war in Japan, where our means of obtaining information are scanty. It appears that the retainers of Moori Daizen (the Prince of Chioshi) and the farmers in his territory, have addressed a manifesto, or an appeal to their countrymen, in vindication of their prince and themselves, setting forth their own views of the righteousness of their cause, and their determination, if need be, to die in its defence. The prince himself could not well make such an appeal directly to his peers, because he is held to be a rebel, and therefore his vassals have undertaken to do it for him, and sent the appeal to the Prince of Satsuma, in order that thence it might circulate throughout all the principalities. It is well known that the Prince of Satsuma sympathises with Moori Daizen in the present struggle with the Shogun, but he could not circulate the appeal among the other Daimios, without incurring the risk of taking the side of the insurgents. One of his retainers does it, accompanying the document with a note over his own signature. The following is the manifesto:—

To the Russi & of

"[Rus] are officers of daimios, whose duty it is to inform themselves about the affairs of other daimios, and transact their master's business with them, and with the Yedo government."

"The military and agricultural people of Chioshi and Swo, prostrate themselves before you with weeping. Our master has received the commands of the Emperor, and obeyed them with the utmost earnestness for a long time. But evil and designing men have overruled the good, and the good, whether they looked upwards to heaven or downwards to earth, have been unable to make their complaints against them heard. Hence the people of Chioshi and Swo have become involved in imminent peril. But though matters have come to such a pass, we do not say that we are good, nor do we ask your pity, nor your aid. We, the samurai, and farmers of these two principalities, will do our best until death to recompense the kindness of our prince."

"And should no man now regard our action

as being right, yet a thousand years hence we shall be approved. We have not the least disposition to disobey the Emperor, nor are we ashamed of ourselves in the sight of the gods. Do not therefore think our conduct disorderly. It is a small thing to us whether our principality be preserved or lost, but we do regret Japan should be involved in a civil war through the intrigues of foreign barbarians, and that it should begin in our principality. We beseech you therefore to use every effort to unite all in heart and strength in aid of the Emperor, and the government of the Shogun, thus destroying the plotters of mischief, and exalt good men, so that all Japanese may distinguish between the good and the bad, and all become united. If this be not done in four or five years, this country of the gods will fall into the hands of the barbarians. Oh! give heed to this. Thus will we ever pray until death. The military and agricultural people of Chioshi and Swo, prostrate themselves in tears before you."

The animus of the appeal is sufficiently evident, but one feature of it will surprise those who have regarded the Prince of Chioshi and Swo as being friendly to foreigners, and desirous of establishing relations of amity and commerce with them. If the warning contained in this appeal with respect to the danger to be apprehended to Japan from the intrigues of foreigners is the honest sentiment of Chioshi's people and of Moori Daizen himself, their recent demonstrations of friendliness to foreigners have been hypocritical and insincere. It is possible, however, that they have thrown out this warning as a bait for popular sympathy among their countrymen at large, not thinking that foreigners would see their manifesto, and be therefore led to doubt the sincerity of their late declarations of friendliness to the outside barbarians. It is quite in keeping with Japanese policy, if the latter supposition be true. And I am inclined to believe that the warning against danger to the Japanese realm, from foreign sources, is a mere sham exhibition of patriotism, intended to gain favour among the people of other principalities, and thus to weaken the force of the Shogun's hostility to the Prince of Chioshi. This is the more probable because the appeal comes to us through Satsuma's instrumentality. He and his people are pretty well known to be favourably disposed towards both Moori Daizen and foreigners, and it is not likely that one of Satsuma's chief retainers would have ventured to forward and circulate the appeal of Chioshi's people through the land and also to accompany it with a note of his own over his own signature, unless he had at least the tacit consent of his prince.

From Chefoo we learn that the news of the burning of the *General Sherman* by the Corcans and the consequent death of all on board is confirmed under date of October 25<sup>th</sup>. The French fleet consisting of one frigate, 3 corvettes, and 4 gunboats left for Corea on the 11th ultimo.

We quote the following items of News from the North China Papers:—

## SHANGHAI.

It is stated very generally among intelligent natives that the rumors which recently gained some currency among the Chinese of the likelihood of an outbreak with some foreign nation had their origin in a report set on foot by certain Chinese cotton speculators with a view to inducing the country people to sell their cotton at lower rates. They gave it out that the city of Shanghai was likely to be taken, in hopes that the country people, believing the report, would set to work selling their cotton in order to redeem goods which they were known to have pledged to a large extent in the native city. To a certain degree it would appear the ruse succeeded, as within the last few days there has been a run upon the pawn shops for the redemption of all kinds of property. If the rumor has originated in the manner described, its effects cannot be of very lengthened duration, as its true nature must soon be discovered.

There was a very numerous attendance at the Regatta on the 26<sup>th</sup>, and among the spectators were a large number of ladies. There was very great excitement with regard to the eight-oared race for one mile and a half between the English and American crews. The English boat got the lead, but the Americans soon collared them, and kept ahead. About a quarter of a mile from the goal, the English crew entirely gave in; leaving the race to their competitors. While we have much pleasure in congratulating our American friends on their success, we trust an early opportunity will be taken by the English to challenge their Transatlantic friends to another trial. It is only just to say that two of the English crew were somewhat indisposed. The other races were well rowed; the *Pelorus* (Gig) winning the Man's of Wars' race; *Reding*, taking the Junior sculls with ease. Dismal unfortunately coming to grief but pluckily recovering himself; and *Low's* boat winning the Club Fours in gallant style.

Our readers will recollect that some time ago the extinction of the Hongkong Volunteer Force was announced. We are, however, glad to notice that a new Rifle Club has been established, and we trust that there may be some challenges sent from our crack shots to meet the Hongkongites; though it is to be hoped that if this be done, Shanghai may make a better show of rifle-men than she unfortunately did of cricketers.

On Sunday evening the cottage of the Chinese market at the Volunteer Rifle Butts, Hongkong, was forcibly entered by a gang of, as the man alleges, six foreigners and eight Chinese, who took the unfortunate man's clothes and some dollars. His wardrobe, which probably, like Falstaff's, consisted of "one shirt for use and one for superfluity," being thus unexpectedly reduced, he had to make his way into the settlement enveloped in one of the flags. The police are investigating the matter.

At the meeting of Creditors in the Estate of Rowley Miller, which took place on the 29<sup>th</sup>, Mr Myburgh, who appeared on behalf of the Petitioners, stated that Creditors did not desire to appoint an assignee, if the official assignee would undertake the management of the estate. Mr Lawrence, who appeared as Attorney for the official assignee of the Commercial Bank, handed in claims for sundry promissory notes aggregating Tls. 88,179,35, which were admitted, with the exception of Tls. 25,000, for which the Bankrupt pleaded that no consideration had been received, he having put his name to the note merely as a favor to the late Mr Wiggins. The question was held over for decision by the Court.

A naval Court was held on the 19<sup>th</sup> October, at Foochow, to enquire into the recent loss of the British barque *Fanny*, off Hainan Straits. The Court found that the ship drifted on to unsafe ground from the parting of her cables, and from thence on to the rocks, and that no blame is to be attached to the Master, John Waters, or to the crew, but that on the contrary every exertion was made to save the ship, they remaining by her until their lives were in

A naval Court was held on the 19<sup>th</sup> October, at Foochow, to enquire into the recent loss of the British barque *Fanny*, off Hainan Straits. The Court found that the ship drifted on to unsafe ground from the parting of her cables, and from thence on to the rocks, and that no blame is to be attached to the Master, John Waters, or to the crew, but that on the contrary every exertion was made to save the ship, they remaining by her until their lives were in

The *Government Gazette* says that Applications for Passage Broker's Licenses for the year 1867, under Ordinance No. 11 of 1857, will be received at this Office from this date up to the 31<sup>st</sup> December next. Applicants are requested to state the names and addresses of the Parties they offer as Sureties, under Clause 1 of the Ordinance, aforesaid. Medical Men desirous of practising under the Emigration Act, and Local Emigration Ordinances whose Diplomas are not already registered, are requested, to send them to the harbour masters Office for Registration, otherwise their Certificates will not be received.

We learn that the license hitherto held by certain persons in Hongkong to engage coolies for emigration to Surinam, has been resigned by the holders to the Dutch Consul.

Another coolie tragedy is reported. The French ship *Eugene* and *Adèle* left Macao on Oct. 10, with a cargo of coolies for Bavauna. Next day the coolies broke out into "revolt," killed the captain and severely wounded the mate and six men; five of the coolies were killed in the fight, and 30 jumped overboard. The ship is at Saigon awaiting an inquiry.

By the *Sea Serpent*, which arrived a few days since there arrived Dr. McGowan, agent of the East India Telegraph Company (recently incorporated in New York), who comes to China empowered to open telegraph lines throughout China, so far as the consent of the Government can be obtained.

He is accompanied with his wife, an English lady, who has spent many years in China, and speaks Chinese, as does also a daughter born in China. The *Sea Serpent* also brings an agent of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., who comes out to establish the China line of steamers and the New York *Herald*'s correspondent Mr. Westfall, who will become permanently located in Pekin.

The most interesting announcement in the report by the Finance Rate and Appeal Committee of the Municipal Council is that a step has been made towards reducing the Municipal debt. The recommendation that Tls. 1,526 be written off as a bad debt and Tls. 2,160 carried to suspense account, pending the institution of legal proceedings, is less satisfactory. The two principal defaulters appear to be Mr. E. M. Smith, and H. I. C. M. Customs; the claim against whom amounts, in the aggregate, to Tls. 3,030 out of the Tls. 3,686 in arrear. Mr. Smith, we believe, refuses payment on account of alleged illegal action by the Council in 1864, in collecting Gambling House and Brothel licenses, and injury which, he avers, he sustained thereby. The Customs object, on the ground that the Emperor of China should not be taxed on his own soil; but appear to over-look the fact that the police protect the Haequan bank; and that the Customs officers have all the advantages of draining, lighting and other Municipal arrangements.

The Council have apparently resolved to abandon a portion of this claim, and to sue for the remainder. Much more to be regretted, however, is the statement that five Prussian subjects decline to contribute towards an institution of which they notwithstanding, claim all the advantages.

We are not told the ground of defalcation; but presume they rely on the judgment delivered by Mr. Tetteworn in December last, denying the liability of house-holders. His Prussian Majesty's Consul-General, it will be remembered, upheld Messrs. Opper & Co. in a similar resistance to a Municipal claim, on the ground that the Land Regulations empowered the Law Renters to tax themselves only, and applied in no way to tenants of houses. On the Land Renters, he ruled, "rests the responsibility of paying the taxes, which they have no right to levy on tenants of houses who are in no other connection and under no other obligation as regards their landlords, than are contained in their deeds and mutual agreements." This decision may be logical, and in accordance with the wording of Article X of the Regulations; but it is little to the credit of the gentlemen named, that they avail of its support. Clearly, however, as the Municipal Council imply, if house-holders are not liable to taxes, they cannot claim the benefits arising from their expenditure; and the gentlemen who have taken up this position will be fitly punished, in case of burglary, by being left to their own resources.

In reference to the late earthquake shock a correspondent says—"Of its occurrence there can be no doubt. It was distinctly felt at the British legation by one whom a long residence in Japan has made familiar

with such convulsions and their accompaniments, and according to him took place at 2b. 20m. A.M. of the 24<sup>th</sup> instant, the vibratory motion lasting about 45 seconds. His testimony is corroborated by that of another friend, who however although aroused from sleep at that same hour, was unable to account for the peculiar sensation he experienced until informed that an earthquake had happened. Among the Chinese its occurrence is widely known and is talked of as the precursor of new revolutions."

The Ratified Copies of the Belgian Treaty were exchanged on Saturday, by H. E. Baron Kint de Roodenboek, on the part of H. M. the King of the Belgians, and H. E. Kwo, acting Futai of Keangsoo, on the part of H. I. M. the Emperor of China; Dr Winchester H. B. M. Consul, Mr Morel, and Messrs. Strohach and King of H. M. Consular Service attending. The exchange was followed by a banquet at which some very eloquent speeches were made.

## HONGKONG.

The Convict hulk at Stone-cutters' Island was broken up on Friday, and the place now ceases to be prison territory. Victoria Gaol is now the only penal establishment for China, and it is certainly one of the finest to be found in any country. The number of prisoners accommodated within its walls yesterday evening was about 750, with wards still unoccupied. Altogether, we believe, the number now in Gaol, including warders, turnkeys, &c. is over 800 persons.

The *Government Gazette* says that Applications for Passage Broker's Licenses for the year 1867, under Ordinance No. 11 of 1857, will be received at this Office from this date up to the 31<sup>st</sup> December next. Applicants are requested to state the names and addresses of the Parties they offer as Sureties, under Clause 1 of the Ordinance, aforesaid. Medical Men desirous of practising under the Emigration Act, and Local Emigration Ordinances whose Diplomas are not already registered, are requested, to send them to the harbour masters Office for Registration, otherwise their Certificates will not be received.

We learn that the licence hitherto held by certain persons in Hongkong to engage coolies for emigration to Surinam, has been resigned by the holders to the Dutch Consul.

Another coolie tragedy is reported. The French ship *Eugene* and *Adèle* left Macao on Oct. 10, with a cargo of coolies for Bavauna. Next day the coolies broke out into "revolt," killed the captain and severely wounded the mate and six men; five of the coolies were killed in the fight, and 30 jumped overboard. The ship is at Saigon awaiting an inquiry.

By the *Sea Serpent*, which arrived a few days since there arrived Dr. McGowan, agent of the East India Telegraph Company (recently incorporated in New York), who comes to China empowered to open telegraph lines throughout China, so far as the consent of the Government can be obtained.

He is accompanied with his wife, an English lady, who has spent many years in China, and speaks Chinese, as does also a daughter born in China. The *Sea Serpent* also brings an agent of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co., who comes out to establish the China line of steamers and the New York *Herald*'s correspondent Mr. Westfall, who will become permanently located in Pekin.

The most interesting announcement in the report by the Finance Rate and Appeal Committee of the Municipal Council is that a step has been made towards reducing the Municipal debt. The recommendation that Tls. 1,526 be written off as a bad debt and Tls. 2,160 carried to suspense account, pending the institution of legal proceedings, is less satisfactory. The two principal defaulters appear to be Mr. E. M. Smith, and H. I. C. M. Customs; the claim against whom amounts, in the aggregate, to Tls. 3,030 out of the Tls. 3,686 in arrear. Mr. Smith, we believe, refuses payment on account of alleged illegal action by the Council in 1864, in collecting Gambling House and Brothel licenses, and injury which, he avers, he sustained thereby. The Customs object, on the ground that the Emperor of China should not be taxed on his own soil; but appear to over-look the fact that the police protect the Haequan bank; and that the Customs officers have all the advantages of draining, lighting and other Municipal arrangements.

The Council have apparently resolved to abandon a portion of this claim, and to sue for the remainder. Much more to be regretted, however, is the statement that five Prussian subjects decline to contribute towards an institution of which they notwithstanding, claim all the advantages.

We are not told the ground of defalcation; but presume they rely on the judgment delivered by Mr. Tetteworn in December last, denying the liability of house-holders.

His Prussian Majesty's Consul-General, it will be remembered, upheld Messrs. Opper & Co. in a similar resistance to a Municipal claim, on the ground that the Land Regulations empowered the Law Renters to tax themselves only, and applied in no way to tenants of houses. On the Land Renters, he ruled, "rests the responsibility of paying the taxes, which they have no right to levy on tenants of houses who are in no other connection and under no other obligation as regards their landlords, than are contained in their deeds and mutual agreements."

This decision may be logical, and in accordance with the wording of Article X of the Regulations; but it is little to the credit of the gentlemen named, that they avail of its support. Clearly, however, as the Municipal Council imply, if house-holders are not liable to taxes, they cannot claim the benefits arising from their expenditure; and the gentlemen who have taken up this position will be fitly punished, in case of burglary, by being left to their own resources.

In reference to the late earthquake shock a correspondent says—"Of its occurrence there can be no doubt. It was distinctly felt at the British legation by one whom a long residence in Japan has made familiar

with such convulsions and their accompaniments, and according to him took place at 2b. 20m. A.M. of the 24<sup>th</sup> instant, the vibratory motion lasting about 45 seconds. His testimony is corroborated by that of another friend, who however although aroused from sleep at that same hour, was unable to account for the peculiar sensation he experienced until informed that an earthquake had happened. Among the Chinese its occurrence is widely known and is talked of as the precursor of new revolutions."

After delivering his reply His Excellency inspected the building and several of the gentlemen present stripped and plunged into the bath. On being invited to take some refreshment, Sir Richard Macdonald proposed the health of Mr William Gibb and paid that gentleman a well merited compliment on the success which had attended his efforts, ably backed by those of the committee and contractors. Three cheers were given for Mr W. Gibb. Mr Gibb then proposed His Excellency's health with three cheers, which were most heartily given and Sir Richard replied in a few words.

He said that it seemed to be fat that he should make the acquaintance of those under his rule in all states of dress and undress, and trusted that as he and they became better acquainted they would learn how thoroughly he had at heart the promotion of all that tended to the interest, comfort, health and recreation of those resident in the Colony.

In another portion of our columns will be found some remarks on the connexion of the Rev. W. Lobscheid with the N.W.I. coolie agency. The Rev. gentleman seems to feel very sore under the remarks we have made, but people who attempt to combine missionary efforts with a coolie agency, or who abandon active clerical pursuits for such business, must expect to be talked about. It may

statement from an official we can indicate if required. Looks very strange, this cannot be right what need to alter? We don't say there is wrong, but it looks strange; the Revd. Mr. Lobscheid is a doubtless know goa great dislike at suspicion.

With much interest the great kidnapping of the Chinese committed for got hold of Mr. Lobscheid's zaller. The document is a veritable, but *authorizes* coolies. Surely such not scattered broadcast over they are with Mr. Lobscheid's is more than blamable; knowledge, he has been ex-  
-s. The ingenious theory contemporary, this morning *not* the *hon-c* had been is varied in effect from those Mr. Lobscheid, has nothing to do with the question. But we have believed that these dangerous *have* *goy* *beyon* the *is-* and, it will be interesting for the effects of Mr. Lobscheid's or culpability may be. Should we find out, the laid before our readers.

## INFLUENCE IN CHINA.

Visible are the rebels in China smothering beneath the volcano, no man can foretell what may take place. In

route, dispersed, killed; appear fresh bands ready places of those who have

imperial the peace and safety classes in China. Almost

from the North inform us

we have again taken the on the borders of Ilonan

and the two greatest strate-

Empire—Tseng kwa fan

Lu—have been despatched

against them with, it may

be specified, the old result.

They probably be routed just to

justify the Imperial generals

the victory; and some six

will reappear in another

again to be encountered

and so on ad infinitum.

of the European nations

interested in the peace and

the Chinese Empire has, si-

ever this recurring plague

of its rulers, been worse

A writer in the *Morning*

the 28th August describes it as

butiful and self-contradicting

have the (say) made war

and, then against its

We have interfered in local

and ad auctent our own

to a certain extent we agree

but the policy which he in-

which should have been

the which no man with any

whatever of the Chinese as they

could possibly have fathomed.

(writer) we ever hope to see a

such commerce flourish far up

ers, where the population is

and billion at least, and the

without limit, we must present

the character of a non-ped-

nitious nation."

possibility of a western race

against Asiatics without "med-

ical terms it seems ever to have

We use the word "impossi-

edly." To obtain that simple

for life, property, and trade

more law and custom of west-

secure to aliens dwelling under

native influence, must, sooner

we resorted to with an Asiatic

we have been obliged to

with China by the irresistible

circumstances. In no case have

except for the furtherance

of British interest, we are accused by this writer

the anxious for "influence,"

which at first sight reads

strangely.—"The late and

Emperor have been astute

to understand our desire for

which has never yet

us a fathimg's worth of

The late Emperor was in

his capital when Peking

by our troops, and died be-

any chance of forming any

new notion of our political in-

cept that we were determined

to make the representations

of our officials of some valid

the English reader of the above,

could naturally understand

"influence" similar to that ex-

the court of Turkey by our am-

the commencement of the Rus-

This is a line of policy which

entirely repudiates. We

China treats Corea or Mong-

large province within be best

been wrested from her. May

els. At the present moment

are threatening Kiangsu,

and Honan. Yet we make no

leave China to head, cut up or

in any way she chooses, any

her subjects. We render her

withstand the dangers menacing

so long as the Treaty ports

touched we exercise no influence

over her actions. Nay, we leave

European nations to deal with China

as we can; we put on no "screw"

and have rendered no aid be-

yond in one or two cases permitting our interpreters to place their services at the disposal of Foreign representatives. And yet, says the *Morning Herald*, we seek only "influence." "In all our intercourse with that country, up to this time, our grand mistake has been a thirst for influence." Let us substitute for that word another, "interest." Our "interests" are not involved between the hostile parties; our influence is." Let the British merchant say "whether his interests are not affected by the existence of rebellions and wars in the empire, if the waves of commotion, spreading out from the centres of disturbance, happen to reach the treaty ports. "There can be no possible necessity for meddling," says the *Herald*. In face of the fact that an important mart—that of Chao-tao-fu—is now closed to our commerce from the indisposition to meddle shown by our late chargé d'affaires, we can hardly suppose that they will adopt a policy of "non-meddling" when British interests require protection. Our faith has been from the commencement the pursuance of a vacillating policy. We demanded certain concessions and were then afraid to follow out the legitimate consequences of our acts. May our future policy, while equally distinguished as heretofore by moderation, be less liable than it has hitherto been to excite the contempt of a nation, whose rulers are governed alone by fear and interest in their dealings with foreigners.

## THE NEW TELEGRAPHIC SCHEME.

OUR PAST POLICY IN CHINA.

One of the greatest difficulties under which home writers and speakers on China labour, is an utter ignorance of the necessity for certain provisions comprehended under the term of "extritoriality clauses." This error is a very pardonable one. They cannot conceive how a power, barbarous, or rather semi-civilized, as they admit it to be, can possess an organization so complete as, in many respects, it is; can appoint ministers duly empowered to sign treaties, can demand and receive from Western nations precisely the same fulfilment of promises as would be accorded to an European state, receive almost equal diplomatic consideration, and yet at the same time be judged utterly untrustworthy on the very point to secure which was one of the chief objects of costly wars, the main source of a naval and military force in this neighborhood, and the establishment of direct diplomatic communication with the central authorities. We can find no fault with those who point out the inconsistency of our conduct, and vehemently urge that if we treat China with the etiquette of a civilized nation we should no longer impose upon her conditions humiliating to her government. We can find no fault with such people as they at least argue with some degree of logic, while the acts of our government have been a series of inconsistent attempts to combine courtesy with menace, diplomacy with war. Yet holding, as we do, that any surrendering of the *laissez faire* principle which should have been the which no man with any whatever of the Chinese as they could possibly have fathomed, we ever hope to see a such commerce flourish far up

ers, where the population is and billion at least, and the without limit, we must present the character of a non-ped-

nitious nation."

We say that we admit, to a certain degree, the justice of the arguments used by the zealous champions at home of injured China, because the facts before them warrant their thus speaking; and in denying the practical application of their deductions, we are with those facts, as they unfortunately are, that we quarrel. Our conduct towards China after reducing her to accept our terms, has arisen partly from the natural leniency of a civilized nation to a weaker power, and still more from that amiable form of public opinion which, based on ignorance of existing circumstances, clung to the exhibition of a generous course of policy utterly and entirely inapplicable to transactions between two such powers, the one representative of the extreme civilized progress of the West, the other the strongest instance of civilized retrogression now existing—a power possessing all those faults which we conveniently term Asiatic, cruel, faithless, and haughty in its contempt for "barbarians," and on the other hand possessed of none of those martial virtues, the chivalric courage or the honorable good faith when vanquished, which, in some cases distinguishing such enemies as the *reikins* and other tribes against whom we have at various times turned our arms. Knowing this full well—taught by the experience of two centuries what manner of people were Chinese officials—knowing from the account of all natives with whom we came in contact that the government was callous to the public opinion of the Chinese, we can but think that it would be a wiser course in obedience to the ignorant cry of busy-bodies at home, surrendered our position of strength and dictation and voluntarily placed ourselves on a footing of equality with China. We have allowed the Emperor to refuse an audience to our Ambassador (for such he virtually is, though termed a minister) have condescended to argue when we should have complied; and in fact have produced the impression that, though we are dangerous rascals we will stand a large amount of harrubugging; in short that we are as weak in diplomacy, as we are strong for purposes of offence.

With this certain knowledge before us any act on the part of our minister at Peking, tending to still further lower our own position and exalt that of China in the intercourse which takes place between the two countries must be carefully watched, and it needs be protested against that such are Sir R. Alcock's proclivities, and the colonists of Hongkong cannot be indifferent spectators of any acts calculated to damage British prestige. At the present moment they are threatening Kiangsu, and Honan. Yet we make no

leave China to head, cut up or in any way she chooses, any her subjects. We render her withstand the dangers menacing so long as the Treaty ports touched we exercise no influence over her actions. Nay, we leave European nations to deal with China as we can; we put on no "screw" and have rendered no aid be-

for commencing telegraphic operations by submarine wire between Hongkong and Shanghai.

The first projector of a scheme of telegraphy on the China coast cannot expect to escape the imputation of being over-sanguine, and will doubtless be considered little better than an adventurer. We have no knowledge of Dr. Maegowan personally, and our remarks are based solely on reports which have appeared in the American papers. Authorized however, as we have good cause to believe he is, by a bona fide company, we wish him, on public grounds, every success; and if some look coldly on the undertaking let him remember that success will ensure a still more hearty recognition from those friendly to his scheme, and turn into respect the sneers of those now hostile to it.

## THE SALE OF ARMS TO THE CHINESE.

IN connection with the Registration and Harbour and Coasts ordinances which have of late thrown the minds of the Chinese into such a perturbation, there is one subject which may well occupy the attention of the authorities. We allude to the unrestricted sale of arms and munitions of war on the part of both Europeans and Chinese in this Colony. It would be as impolitic as unjust to prohibit such a trade as it would simply tend to encourage smuggling and throw additional work on the already fully occupied police. But we doubt not that even those who deal in these articles would consent to such a system of registration as would enable the government to trace, when needful, the supplies so frequently found on board piratical vessels. It could easily be accomplished by requiring every person desirous of disposing of anything denominated "material of war" to obtain a permit for that purpose from the government offices, the fee charged being simply a few cents to cover the cost of printing and paper. The permit might contain the names of both seller and buyer, the latter being equally prohibited from disposing of his goods or shipping them from the Colony without obtaining in his turn a similar document. It might be objected that such a regulation would tend to cramp the perfectly free trade which exists at this port, but if that freedom can only be maintained by affording facilities to pirates to injure the merchant shipping which resorts hither it would rather seem preferable to impose a regulation which would diminish those facilities, even if it endangers the freedom of trade which has hitherto existed.

It should of course be understood that the official granting these permits should have no veto whatever as to withholding them or otherwise. The most honest man or the most dangerous pirate should have equal facilities in the way of obtaining them and this because it would be injudicious to establish a censorship, which like the passport system, would be annoying to honest men and could easily be evaded by a rogue. The only good derivable from such a regulation would be that the government would be exposed to all the damage which an ignorant and superstitious set of country people might choose to inflict. Of course in civilized countries, the law is it's most important protector, but that, in England at least, has been efficiently supplemented by that vague notion of danger which possesses the rustic mind when crossing the iron tracks—especially near a turning. In China such a feeling would exist to a far higher degree and a railroad once established, a greater danger of safety to posts, &c. erected thereon would be almost secured.

With regard to Dr. Maegowan's scheme which, if we are rightly informed, embraces in the first place a line from Peking to Shanghai, this protection could only be afforded by the proposed railroad between Peking and Tientsin or at the furthest Taku. Between this latter port and Shanghai via Chefoo, the political difficulties—i.e., those arising from the hostility of the people—are but small. We do not doubt the possibility of a permission being given to construct a station at Taku, while at Chefoo and Shanghai the submarine cable would touch on foreign ground or at least ground under foreign jurisdiction. But we have serious doubts as to the present practicability of cramping in every available way the operations of the scoundrels who infest the China Coast is so great that even a legal action would be, under the circumstances, justifiable.

THE JOURNALIST AND THE PUBLIC. CARLYLE remarks that the "writers of newspapers, pamphlets, poems, books, are the real effective working class of a modern country." How far that remark may fairly apply to journalism in Hongkong we will not venture to say; but there can be no doubt that the journalistic profession here is followed under some circumstances of difficulty that do not accompany it in other British Colonies. The sphere of its influence here is somewhat contracted. The Canadian journalist possesses a fertile field of discussion in the magnitude and variety of politics exclusively Canadian, and in questions in which Imperial and Canadian interests are inseparably connected, requiring ceaseless and careful watching to prevent collision with a rival and ambitious state. In India the task of governing hundreds of millions of men gives room for the full exercise of the acutest intellect, and we find in the Indian Press a certain unity of effort, catholicity of sentiment, and elevation of aim, in consonance with the greatness of the interests committed to their charge, with the breadth of view which Indian journalists should take of all questions affecting India, and generally with such an identity of objects aimed at as marks conscientious journalists, who are dealing with a vast community to which the law, institutions, and maxims of policy appropriate to Europe are perfectly inapplicable. The vocation of the journal-

list in India necessitates a wide and extensive knowledge of the past, a clear perception and a quick apprehension of the nature, scope, tendency, and possible as well as probable issues of current events, no less than of general policy; and we may remark, to the credit of the Indian Press, that in its discussions, it has avoided an unseemly spectacle of controversies conducted in a spirit of acrimonious hostility, derogatory to journalism as a profession, and to journalists as gentlemen. In the Colonies of Australia the Press exists under circumstances that are unusually favourable to the development of its most useful social powers. It is not restrained as in Canada by considerations relating to neighbouring states, nor hampered by the matured prejudices of natives as in India; for the Australian aborigines were, at the very beginning of our colonization, comparatively few in number, without history, with no literature, their architectural knowledge extending only to the erection of huts of leaves and branches of trees, with no mythology, tradition, or idea of a future state. Here, then, the field was clear for the planting of British laws and institutions; and it cannot be denied that the "real, working church" has proved itself fully equal to the task set before it. No doubt it was one of great and novel difficulty. The "writers for the press" were called on to deal with circumstances, with political crises and social conditions and sudden exigencies, that were without precedent; and had they not been "helpful men," prompt to confront unlooked for emergencies, and skilful to guide the "many headed multitude" in the enjoyment of unvoiced political unrestraint, society in Australia would not have acquired cohesive powers, nor would political government have secured a safe and permanent foundation.

It so happens that while each section of society, either at home or abroad, in a young colony or in an old state, surveys a public policy from its own peculiar stand point, and suffers its views thereof to be coloured or obscured by its own peculiar environment, or possibly discerns no more than one aspect of the question, and that imperfected—the journalist is expected to contemplate it from a higher and "more removed ground," to make himself familiar with all its aspects, to detect whatever latent good or evil it may contain, and to discuss its intrinsic merits solely in relation to the general weal, and not as the question affects a particular interest or a class.

Such obligations attach to the honest journalist everywhere, in China no less than in India, or Canada, or Australia. And he must be prepared to accept the penalty which, especially in small communities, is too often entailed upon him by the faithful discharge of his responsibilities. It may be that his convictions will clash with those of men to whom he is bound by the ties of private friendship, and that the earnestness with which he expresses his opinions may weaken those ties or alienate that friendship. But the journalist has no alternative.

The common we

WE extract from the *Mercury* the following paragraph:—

"We have been requested by the Reverend W. Lobscheid to contradict authoritatively the statement published in the *Evening Mail*, some days ago to the effect, that he had resigned his agency in connection with the Netherlands West India Emigration Society. Even had he desired to do so, it would be out of his power to resign, as there is no one here competent to accept his resignation."

Bearing in mind Mr. L's affidavit in April last that "in addition to being agent of this company he was also accredited under an act of notority &c., as authorized and recognized agent on behalf of the Dutch Government" and the statement of this Council that it was "in his capacity as agent of a government" he was aggrieved &c. &c., (and therefore acting under Consular jurisdiction) we being desirous of repairing our error if such was to H. N. M. Council requesting information on the subject. The following is his reply.

"Dear Sir—I am sorry that I cannot give you the information you require. You must not forget that The D. W. & E. Society is a private Company entirely unconnected with Government,—your truly we.

We therefore admit ourselves mistaken in the assertion we made. He has not resigned his agency to the Company. He has only resigned his Government license but in view of this letter and another statement in writing from the Netherlands Council that the Dutch Government has nothing to do with emigration to Surinam, we are justified in stating that the Reverend Mr. Lobscheid made an affidavit in the case against us in April last which was.—The public may supply the obvious deduction.

The Government Gazette of Saturday contains the following hydrographic notes &c.

Notice is hereby given, that on and after the 1st day of February next, 1867, a single Dipping Fixed Light of the Second Order will be exhibited from sunset to sunrise on the Clock Tower, standing in the centre of the Port. The Light will illuminate an arc seaward of 230 degrees which will include the beach to the northward and southward of the Port, and its focal plane will be elevated 134 feet above the level of the sea, making the Light visible from a ship's distance 18 miles. James Donnan, Master-Attendant. Master-Attendant's Office, Colombo, 6th September, 1866.

The Gazette also contains long Hydrographic notices respecting Japan, South Coast and Sourabaya copies of which will appear in a future issue.

PENANG HARBOUR. The following revised Notice regarding the position of the Beacon No. 35 placed on the outer end of the small Spit projecting from the Eastern side of the Syrang sand in the South Channel, is published for general information.

The Beacon being on the Western side of the Channel is painted red with a triangular head. Bearings are:—

Centre of Pulo Jereh, 23° 22' W. Do. Pulo Kura (Large Island) S. 28° E. Martajang Hill, 23° 22' E. Fort Point, 23° 22' N. 3° W. Flag Staff on Government Hill N. 54° W. No. 3 Beacon N. 22° W. about 500 yds. dist. M. Protheroe, Lieut., D. S. to G. G. Straits Settlements.

#### TENDERS.

Tenders for the supply of Provisions and other Articles required for the use of Victoria Gaol, from the 21st November, 1866, to the 20th November, 1867, inclusive, will be received at this Office, until Noon of Friday, the 16th Instant. All information required may be obtained on application to the Superintendent of Victoria Gaol. Tenders to be addressed to the Colonial Secretary and endorsed "Tender for Gaol Contract, 1867."

#### LICENSES.

All persons intending to apply for Seamen's Boarding House Licences for the year 1866-67, under Ordinance No. 6 of 1852, are to send in their applications in writing to this Office on or before Wednesday, the 21st instant, stating accurately the position of the House, and that there is an entire dwelling intervening between it and any house licensed for the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors.

In measuring the rooms, strict regard will be paid to the Regulations laid down on January 1st 1855, and no Licence will be granted to any House that does not come within the full meaning of the Ordinance.

Before a License can be issued, the applicant will be required to produce the Sanction of the first Police Magistrate. H. G. Thomsett, Harbor Master, &c.

A correspondent writing to the *Times* of India gives the following advice respecting the Bank of China, in connection with a meeting recently held at Bombay, to consider what steps should be taken towards procuring a charter.

"Let all those and holders of receipts who want their money back, get up a meeting, without respect to the promoters or their advisers—but at which both may, if they desire, be present—and let such a meeting be wound up, for these reasons:—

I. Because of the failure of the Asiatic Bank and the consequent lock-up of fully half the funds of the Bank of China.

II. Because, in the altered state of affairs in Bombay, this community cannot afford to send capital to China, though it might be a general recipient of any China might send here."

After ascertaining the number of shares represented at the meeting, let a committee be appointed, whose duties shall be to convey the resolution come to, first to the promoters in London, and second, through them, or if useful apart from them, to the Board of Trade, and I fancy an answer to the application for a charter would be forthcoming in a very short time.

I address you because it appears to me that a very round-about, and possibly expensive plan of action was agreed to at the meeting, when an extremely simple one was open for its adoption; and further because I object to law dust, and all other sorts of things that tend to obfuscate one's common sense. I am also interested, though only to a small extent, and at rates at which I do not expect to be a loser, convinced as I am that a charter will never be obtained, I am not therefore an "indigent shareholder" or a "dupe" or any thing of that sort; but I simply wish to turn my investment to the best account."

WE extract the following from the *Singapore Daily Times* of the 25th ulto. It will doubtless interest our readers, as the passages from Singapore to Hongkong are sufficiently uniform to make it of value.

#### RETURN OF TIME OCCUPIED BY P. & O. COMPANY'S VESSELS DURING 1866 WITH OUTWARD MAIRS.

Outward Mail in 30 days in 1866.  
20-27th Augt. Surat. Poona. Simla.  
Lu 32 days.

4-10th March Syria. Pora. Simla.  
20-26th June Pora. China. Nemesis.

4-10th July Delta. Massilia. Golconde.  
20-26th July Tanjore. Nyanza. Bengal.

4-10th Sept. Pora. China. Nubia.

In 33 days.

3-10th April Tanjore. China. Golconde.

23-26th April Poona. Ripon. Bengal.

20-26th May China. Nyanza. Simla.

4-11th June Ripon. Syria. Nubia.

Among these, our readers will be somewhat surprised and amused no doubt to find the names of the Nemesis and Golconde, which have never yet earned for themselves the reputation of being "crack" boats. The fact therefore of the early delivery of the Mails here which have been brought from Calle to Suez by these vessels must be regarded either as "fakes," or as the result of the arrival earlier than usual at Alexandria of the Southampton and Marseilles boats.

Dates at which vessels were placed on the Bombay and China Line.

29th July 1866  
Malabar. (lost) 29th Aug. 1866  
China 3rd Sept. 1866

17th Oct. 1866  
Behar. 14th April 1866  
Cochin. 2nd Feb. 1866  
Bengal. 28th April 1866  
Salsette. 14th May 1866  
Jedda. (lost) 29th May 1866  
Carmarthen. 9th June 1866  
Rangoon. 12th June 1866  
Baroda. 12th Sept. 1866  
Delhi. 14th June 1866

We learn the P. & O. Company's new steamer *Geelong*, will most likely make her first appearance at Singapore in a few days.

We believe that the Governor of Singapore has at last received definite information respecting the Transfer of the Settlement to the Colonial Office, which will formally be carried out the 1st January 1867.

A YOKOHAMA contemporary, in advocating the establishment of municipal regulations at that place, urges the necessity for a strong police, in view of the great influx of the dangerous classes which it fears next year from San Francisco." Similar apprehensions were lately expressed by a Shanghai contemporary, but to it the danger assumed a form no more formidable than the enveloping of the present dull post-banquet convulsions upon worn-out topics, and we hope our Yokohama friends will find nothing more dreadful result from what they have all been wishing for—regular steam communication with America and China.

Some interesting stories are current regarding the late fire. At one place it was imagined that a house next door to another in full blaze, and which was itself being quickly covered by the fiery sparks and blazing fragments showered around, was full of gunpowder. A naval officer followed by a soldier volunteered to attempt its removal. A minute search, which did not terminate until the fire had caught the verandah, resulted in no discovery of such material, but the act was not the less plucky and deserving of credit. At another place the scamp who had been working a pump for some time became fatigued, and the officer in charge asked some of the Chinese standing by to "lend a hand." They flatly refused. He then appealed to an Indian Constable who gallantly captured two men and a small boy aged about twelve years. The latter was dismissed, but the two skulkers were put to the pump. Jack taking the precaution of tying their pigtails to the handle till, as he phrased it, "the beggars had had a fair spell." Aided by sundry "strange oaths" not unmixed with a few jokes from the sailors who were enraged at the indifference shown by the Chinese, the two caught performed a spell by crank work which was probably quite unlocked for on their part. On several occasions the blunted swords with which each Chinaman was armed were used against Europeans, who seized ropes and crowbars the use of which was churlishly refused by their owners, happily without doing much damage in most cases. The blowing down of a great portion of the ruins was satisfactorily performed by the Engineers told off for that duty.

The Banks at Shanghai "took a spell" from business on the 31st ultimo and two following days, and opened on the third day until noon. Banking at the model settlement is evidently not the very opposite occupation to those engaged in it.

A mandarin from Kowloon City was introduced to the Court by Mr. Deane, and took his seat on the bench by his Worship's invitation. The cause of his visit was to ask for the release of two prisoners, who some time ago, were arrested by the Macao authorities and brought to Hongkong suspected of having been implicated in the "Liu-pai" piracy.

The prisoners are detained as it is supposed that the authorities of Macao had some good reason for their detention, and in due time will communicate it. The mandarin was politely informed that it is present impossible to release the prisoners.

By Order of the Commander-in-Chief, Chs. Bullock, Commr. H. M. S. "Serpent" Yokohama, 4th October, 1866.

HYDROGRAPHIC NOTICE. No. 4.

JAPAN SOUTH COAST.

From the Hongkong Government Gazette, Nov. 3.

(The bearings are Magnetic.)

(Variation 4° W. in 1866.)

KAGOSIMA GULF.—A sunken rock called Kani, having either 2½ feet or 2 fathoms over it, lies in the mid-endurance of Kagoshima Gulf, 3 miles off the Northern shore. The bearings from it are,—

Horner Point N. 63° W.

Horner Peak N. 59° W.

Satanomisaki (Chichikofuji) S. 10° E.

Otosaki S. 24° E.

East head of Tairingsima just opening the North and low wooded point of Yama-Kawa N. 24° E.

This last serves as a leading mark if Tairingsima be kept well open. The bottom is very uneven off Yama-Kawa, a ledge of 3 to 6 fathoms extending a mile, steep at its edge. The lead shows black volcanic sand, white sand, and clay, with several two castles alike. The well-known Seven Stones anchorage is the best on the Western side of the bay below Kagoshima. The remainder of the Western shore of the bay to the Southward has been partially examined; and some banks and steep ledges were found which renders the whole shore generally unsafe for anchorage.

NELLY ROCK.—Even soundings of 24 fathoms were found all about the position of the Nelly Rock, off S. E. coast of Sikok, as now placed on the chart; the bottom being rotten stone. Attention should therefore be paid, if passing, to the original notice.

BOUGO CHANNEL.—Off the South-Western part of Sikok, at the entrance of this channel, several reefs and a large island are omitted from the charts, which cannot be specified in a short notice. Caution is therefore requisite.

NOMI.—In lat. 33° 23' N., long. 132° 19' E., is a secure and spacious harbour affording good anchorage in 11 to 7 fathoms, mud. Its entrance is to the westward of an island, Tosa, which appears isolated on the chart, by the omission of a chain of islands extending Eastward from it towards the headland, and also the wooded Island (Tufu) lying South from it; and a flat isolated reef 4 feet above water, lies S. by W. 2 miles from Tufu Island and S. E. E. 2½ miles from the West point of Tosa. In side, shallow water extending off some of the points from 1 to 2½ cables.

SUSAKA.—Is also stated to be a very fine harbour but it was not examined.

URA-NO-UTSU.—9 miles East of Nomi, is barred across the entrance by a sand-bank. Some shelter may be obtained in S. W. winds, in 4 to 8 fathoms.

K. TSU-INEST.—In lat. 33° 30' N. long. 133° 35' E. has a narrow and difficult entrance. Vessels of 15 feet draught may enter at springs. The outer anchorage in 7 fathoms sand cannot be recommended.

GOZA INLET.—In lat. 34° 17' N. long. 136° 46' E., affords shelter from all but West winds, but has very uneven rocky bottom, and ledges off all the points. It is therefore recommended not to anchor farther up than abreast the first opening in the North, in 5 to 7 fathoms. The wooded headland at its entrance is omitted from the chart.

ROKS OFF CAPE SIMA.—Cape Xima or Sina is directly S. E. of Goza Inlet. From time to time rocks have been reported to lie off it, and an examination has proved them to be of the most dangerous character. Two low and small island (called Osimi) with clumps of large trees on them, stand a mile or two off the coast between Cape Xima and Goza entrance, from which long reefs were seen extending in all directions, and detached sunken rocks crop up in various places. These generally break owing to the constant swell caused by the strong tides of the Cape. The outer rock which breaks the swell is rocky bottom, and would be dangerous to a ship.

MR. POLLARD, instructed by Mr. Caldwell, appeared for the Plaintiff.

The Attorney General, instructed by Mr. Hazlewood, was for the Defendant.

Argument having been heard, The Chief Justice remarked that it was for the interest of commerce to treat the case as one of equity. It was one of the objects of Justice to try and encourage such people to save property. A different course of action would deter people from doing anything, and would be very wrong, even though legally right. It was a meritorious act to take on the captain and crew to Hongkong and bring the goods here, instead of keeping them in the ship.

Mr. Pollard stated, in reply to his Lordship, that no similar case had occurred to his knowledge. Derelicts received 50 per cent.

Judgment was reserved.

#### SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, 31st October, 1866.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE SMALE.

SPECIAL CASE.

Dent & Co. v. McPhail. This was an action brought to try the right of the Defendant to an absolute property as purchaser for value, or to a qualified property as quasi salvo, in teas bought by him to Hongkong at his own risk and expense, he knowing at the time of making the purchase that the teas were the property of Messrs. Dent & Co. up to the time of the

CHINA AND THE TELEGRAPH.

We notice that Dr. Macgowan who is not unknown in Hongkong has arrived in the *Sea Serpent*. With reference to him, we copy the subjoined from the *Asia California* of the 18th Sept. Our Chinese merchants, who are acknowledged to be second to none in the world in intelligence, enterprise and business capacity, are working energetically in behalf of the new steam line to China and Japan, being fully aware of the importance it is to play in the development of the resources of California and the cause of civilization. The following letter to Dr. Macgowan and the accompanying document no comment:

"San Francisco, September 17, 1866.

Dear Sir: We heartily appreciate the interest you take in the welfare of our people and regret very much that we must so soon bid you a long farewell. We would, with all kindness, beg you to accept of a small present of champagne, preserves and choice tea, which we trust may serve to ameliorate the usual monotony of a long sea voyage.

With best wishes for you and yours, we are, Dear Sir, your most obedient servants,

Dr. D. J. Macgowan."

Transcription of document presented to Dr. Macgowan by the Chinese of California, the original being intended for circulation in China:

"The emigration of the Chinese to California began in 1848, and has continued without interruption until the present year, 1866, and now there are about 60,000 of our people in this State. On coming here we found rich mines of gold and silver, and vast tracts of the most fertile land, suitable for the raising of everything that could be raised in China, particularly rice, tea, sugar, etc. Many of our people went to the mines—some engaged in tilling the soil, some engaged in mercantile pursuits, and in fact in every business our people soon became more or less engaged. California is a very large country, and has a great many large towns, and our merchants are found in every place. The steamboats going up and down our rivers, and railroads in different parts of the State, and stage coaches going in every direction, makes all business easy and expedited. The telegraph goes to every part of the State, and brings us into immediate communication with every part. The ships of all nations come here with full cargoes from every part of the world, and return to their different countries.

Manufacturers of every kind are being established in this State for the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, of clothing, shoes, cigars, liqueurs, and every kind of manufactured merchandise. The State abounds in gold, silver, quicksilver, coal, copper, borax, tobacco leaf, and coal oil; also wheat, barley and all kinds of grains; also, all kinds of fruits, and vegetables. The resources of the State are such as to afford very profitable employment to thousands more of our people, and the climate is such as to make it desirable for residence. There is now a telegraph from this city to New York, and will soon be extended to Pekin, in China. Dr. Macgowan has been in China over ten years, and lived in Ningpo, where he was a healer of the sick without charge and American Consul. He has been in every part of China, and is perfectly familiar with the manners and customs of the Chinese, and he understands many things that would prove a great benefit and advantage to China. He has recently been in New York, and is now in this city on his way to China again, where the climate



## Shipping Intelligence.

## ARRIVALS.

Date	VESSEL	FLAG & RIG	TONS	CAPTAIN	FROM	DEPARTURE	CARGO	CONSIGNERS OR AGENTS
Nov 1	H. Kong	Sp. bk.	462	Sidro	Manila	Oct. 21	General	Reynolds and Co
2	Minerva	A. str.	1802	Jayne	Shanghai	Oct. 31	General	Aug. Heard and Co
3	Sunwoda	B. str.	504	F. Chouan, & Co	Penang, &c.	Oct. 10	Cotton	P. and O. S. N. Co
4	Indore	B. str.	677	Seitham	Penang, &c.	Oct. 10	General	P. and O. S. N. Co
5	Mona	B. str.	542	Edmund	Penang, &c.	Oct. 10	General	Gill, Livingston & Co
6	Kilen Southard	A. str.	828	Howe	Sydney	Oct. 21	General	Aschell and Co
7	Anna	A. str.	974	Winder	London	Oct. 19	General	Aschell and Co
8	Princess Alexandra	B. str.	226	Sabdy	St. Francis	Oct. 24	General	John Burd and Co
9	Stanley	D. str.	345	Douchez	Bangkok	Oct. 6	General	Aschell and Co
10	Excelsior	B. str.	345	Wyethorn	Niupo	Sept. 14	General	Boeman and Co
11	Caroline	B. str.	1063	Deane	Sinapore	Sept. 15	General	Order
12	Behar	B. str.	821	Hulman	London	June 23	General	P. and O. S. N. Co

## PASSENGERS.

Per Sunwoda.—Captain Banning and 82 Chinese.  
Per Indore.—Mrs. Sanger's female servant and 10 Chinese.  
Per Yesso.—Mr. Muller, 1 destination seaman and 180 Chinese.  
Per Mona.—Miss Pitman, St. John, Fenwick, Mr. and Mrs. Stone, and 42 Chinese.  
Per San Sebastian.—Dr. McGowan, wife and daughter, Dr. Howes and wife, Messrs. Land, Ruggles, Weifall, Parker and 380 Chinese.  
Per Excelsior.—Mr. Williams and 5 Chinese.  
Per Behar.—From Marseilles, Captain and Mrs. Grouewold and Captain Maxwell, Messrs. O'Han and F. Mettler; from Bombay, C. D. Wachia and servant, N. Surabjee, and B. Monckjee; from Shantampton, Miss Mrs. J. M. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Boxer, Messrs. J. Brown, Griffith, and T. H. Hinchet, Staff Surgeon Major Robertson, and Morat; from Gibraltar, Mr. D. Casanova; from Galle, Mr. Raine, from Singapore, Messrs. B. A. Dickmann, and P. Pickwick and 160 men. A French Transport left Per Behar for Saigon on 21st October, she had on board about 800 Troops.

## DEPARTURES.

Date	VESSEL	FLAG & RIG	TONS	CAPTAIN	DESTINATION	CARGO	DESPATCHED BY
Nov 1	H. Kong	A. str.	768	Jellerson	Singapore	Sundries	Aug. Heard and Co
2	Martha Ridout	A. str.	344	W. E. St. John	Singapore	Aug. Heard and Co	J. J. J. de Remedios
3	Charlotte Darling	B. str.	142	Metz	Singapore	Aug. Heard and Co	Chinese
4	Levi	B. str.	400	Kier	Singapore	Aug. Heard and Co	Wm. Pustau and Co
5	Neu Granada	B. str.	332	Hopner	Singapore	Aug. Heard and Co	E. Schellhass and Co
6	Zephyr	D. str.	191	Hooper	Singapore	Aug. Heard and Co	J. Burd and Co
7	Almerva	S. str.	273	D. J. D. J. D.	Singapore	Aug. Heard and Co	Reynolds and Co
8	Undine	B. str.	385	Ashurst	Singapore	Aug. Heard and Co	Jardine, Matheson & Co
9	Kronos	S. str.	265	W. H. W. H.	Singapore	Aug. Heard and Co	Chinese
10	Orion	S. str.	189	W. H. W. H.	Singapore	Aug. Heard and Co	Bourja Hubener & Co
11	Proteus	S. str.	472	Petersen	Singapore	Aug. Heard and Co	Order
12	Duc	F. str.	256	Arrevalo	Saigon	Aug. Heard and Co	Wm. Pustau and Co
13	A. de Mackan	B. str.	1634	De Mackan	Singapore	Aug. Heard and Co	Wm. Pustau and Co
14	Agenor	B. str.	302	Kittredge	Singapore	Aug. Heard and Co	Wm. Pustau and Co
15	Telegraph	S. str.	203	W. H. W. H.	Singapore	Aug. Heard and Co	Wm. Pustau and Co
16	Anna Maria	B. str.	339	W. H. W. H.	Singapore	Aug. Heard and Co	Wm. Pustau and Co
17	Gautier	D. str.	248	Malzen	Singapore	Aug. Heard and Co	Wm. Pustau and Co
18	Wilhelm	S. str.	434	Dee	Singapore	Aug. Heard and Co	Chinese
19	Royal Eagle	B. str.	307	Bargen	Singapore	Aug. Heard and Co	Wm. Pustau and Co
20	Briton	B. str.	610	Fleming	Guang	Aug. Heard and Co	Wm. Pustau and Co
21	W. M. Wilcox	A. str.	845	Mander	S. Francisco	Aug. Heard and Co	Wm. Pustau and Co
22	Peiho	F. str.	241	Heit	Singapore	Aug. Heard and Co	Wm. Pustau and Co
23	Japan	B. str.	332	W. H. W. H.	Singapore	Aug. Heard and Co	Wm. Pustau and Co
24	Lightning	B. str.	316	Rodiger	Singapore	Aug. Heard and Co	Wm. Pustau and Co
25	Arabia	B. str.	1650	Wadsworth	Singapore	Aug. Heard and Co	Wm. Pustau and Co
26	Yokohama	F. str.	786	Clouet	Singapore	Aug. Heard and Co	Wm. Pustau and Co
27	Conrad	B. str.	350	Morgan	Bangkok	Aug. Heard and Co	Wm. Pustau and Co
28	Conrad	B. str.	350	W. H. W. H.	Bangkok	Aug. Heard and Co	Wm. Pustau and Co
29	Orion	S. str.	362	W. H. W. H.	Bangkok	Aug. Heard and Co	Wm. Pustau and Co
30	Proteus	S. str.	362	W. H. W. H.	Bangkok	Aug. Heard and Co	Wm. Pustau and Co
31	Yester	S. str.	300	Cairns	East Coast	Sundries	Dent and Co
32	Yester	S. str.	800	Jaines	Manila	Spanish Consul	Spanish Consul
33	D. A. Escano	S. str.	1190	Edmond	S. H. & C. & Co.	Mails	P. and O. S. N. Co.

## Shipping in China Waters.

## WHAMPOA.

SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG & RIG	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CONSIGNERS OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	INTENDED DEPARTURE
Albert Victor	Thompson	B. str.	838	Sept. 25	Aug. Heard and Co	New York	
Bonaparte	Frail	S. str.	450	Sept. 22	Order		
Caroline	Von Alpen	B. str.	180	Oct. 11	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Cora Linn	Jago	F. str.	492	Sept. 20	Aug. Heard and Co	London	
Isabella Ridley	Vatson	B. str.	516	Sept. 20	Aug. Heard and Co		
Orion	Curling	Pattison	120	Sept. 20	Aug. Heard and Co		
Woffatt	W. H. W. H.	B. str.	982	Sept. 21	Aug. Heard and Co		
Reindeer	McDellan	A. str.	964	Sept. 21	Aug. Heard and Co		
Three Brothers	Miles	D. str.	1020	Sept. 7	Aug. Heard and Co		
			382	Sept. 25	Chinese		

## MACAO.

SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG & RIG	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CONSIGNERS OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	INTENDED DEPARTURE
Albress	Dooban	Sp. sh.	501	Sept. 25	G. Sagueo	Calao	
America	It. bk.	472	Sept. 25	G. Sagueo	Calao		
Aureliana	It. str.	472	Sept. 25	G. Sagueo	Calao		
Aurora	Lindsworth	I. str.	600	Sept. 14	G. Sagueo	Calao	
Baron	W. H. W. H.	I. str.	995	Sept. 14	G. Sagueo	Calao	
Belvoir	Chappot	I. str.	549	Sept. 11	G. Sagueo	Calao	
Bordet	B. str.	472	Sept. 11	G. Sagueo	Calao		
Braganza	Christina	B. str.	472	Sept. 11	G. Sagueo	Calao	
Cintra	Favachu	B. str.	357	Sept. 24	A. M. de Melo and Co	Calao	
Circe	Nissen	P. str.	308	Sept. 24	A. M. de Melo and Co	Calao	
Concordia	Griffith	P. str.	259	Sept. 24	A. M. de Melo and Co	Calao	
Delante	Donicot	F. str.	409	Sept. 9	Landstein and Co	Calao	
Dos Hermanos	Tuton	S. str.	393	Sept. 9	A. F. Put	Calao	
Egmont & Doorn	Giraud	F. str.	353	Sept. 24	Reynolds Bros. and Co	Calao	
Elizabeth Jacoba	Zwaneyd	F. str.	327	Sept. 24	Reynolds Bros. and Co	Calao	
Ephrem	F. str.	307	Sept. 24	Reynolds Bros. and Co	Calao		
Espanola	José Onate	S. str.	1076	Sept. 24	N. J. Armero	Calao	
Eos Pang	Oruz	S. str.	168	June 3	N. J. Armero	Calao	
Glenice	Dunn	S. str.	683	Sept. 9	N. J. Armero	Calao	
H. I. L. Lida	Van Brink	S. str.	466	Oct. 2	C. Loss	Calao	
Henry IV	Eglin	F. str.	760	Sept. 19	P. Noronha	Calao	
Hongkong	J. D. Santos	F. str.	452	Sept. 12	A. M. H. H. and Co	Calao	
Ieddo	W. H. W. H.	F. str.	120	Sept. 12	A. M. H. H. and Co	Calao	
John W. Wilhelm III	Schenk	S. str.	871	Sept. 20	N. J. Armero	Calao	
Ludita	Sp. str.	120	Sept. 21	N. J. Armero	Calao		
Maurilia	Alcateda	S. str.	452	Sept. 21	N. J. Armero	Calao	
Marie Laure	Avril	F. str.</td					